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WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Secret Geneva Talks Resumed. The foreign ministers of the U.S., Britain, France & the USSR resumed private discussions on the problems of Berlin & German unification July 17 but made no substantial progress toward a settlement acceptable both to the West & the USSR. [See p. 221B1]

Soviet Foreign Min. Gromyko agreed July 16 to resume secret conference sessions from which the East & West German advisory delegations would be barred. Gromyko, addressing a plenary meeting of the Big 4 & German delegates, asserted that the conference had reached the stage for specific negotiation of a Berlin settlement and that the USSR was willing to proceed with bargaining either publicly or privately. He did not revive demands for East German inclusion in the private conference sessions.

Analyzing the Western & Soviet proposals made thus far for a Berlin settlement, U.S. State Secy. Herter indicated July 16, for the first time, that the West would agree to the stationing of UN personnel in Berlin to assure compliance with any agreement barring propaganda & subversion activities in the Western & Soviet sectors of the city. Herter reiterated Western offers to control West Berlin propaganda & maintain Western garrisons in Berlin at their current "token" levels, but he made clear that the West would insist on (1) guaranteed access to the city and (2) a Berlin settlement lasting until the reunification of East & West Germany.

Gromyko met privately with the Western ministers July 17 to press Soviet demands for the formation of an all-German committee to study German reunification. Western conference sources reported that Gromyko had insisted on establishment of the committee as a precondition for fruitful talks on the Berlin question. Western delegates reportedly conceded that the problems of Berlin & German unity were linked, but they rejected Gromyko's demands on these grounds: (1) the all-German committee proposed by the USSR would grant East Germany parity with West Germany and would imply recognition of East Germany; (2) the USSR had offered no guarantees of Western rights in Berlin if no agreement were produced by the committee in its 18-month working period.

West Asks Permanent Talks. Herter proposed July 20 that the ministers' conference be transformed into a permanent body to continue the search for a settlement of "the German problem as a whole."

This proposal, based on West German suggestions for the formation of a Big-4 commission to deal with German unity, was presented to secret & plenary conference sessions July 20 as an "alternative" to the Soviet demand for an all-German committee. It called for the continuation of the conference, "as at present constituted," in meetings "from time to time at such level & at such place as are agreed." Referring to aims stated by the USSR in its all-German committee proposal, Herter said the Western plan similarly was designed to "consider questions relating to the extension & development of contacts between the 2 parts of Germany."

Herter described the Western proposal as "a sensible & businesslike way to continuing a common search for . . . reunification & a peace settlement with Germany." He said the plan would permit adequate discussion of all proposals made to the conference by the West & USSR. Acceptance of the Soviet demand for an all-German committee, he warned, would perpetuate the crisis & the division of Germany. "There is," he said, "not the slightest hope" that East German members of the committee would agree to the "selection of an all-German Govt. on the basis of free elections," which would bring the "disappearance" of the East German regime.

Gromyko, in a "preliminary" reply, rejected the Herter proposal July 20 and made clear that the USSR would accept an interim agreement only if it provided for direct unity talks between "the 2 Germanies" on a basis of equality. Gromyko, warned by Herter July 20 that the USSR's position on the Berlin question threatened a "very rapid termination" of the conference, again refused in the plenary session & in a private session July 21 to say whether the USSR would insist on acceptance of its all-German committee proposal as prerequisite to an agreement on Berlin.

Gromyko, in an address at a plenary conference session July 22, said, however, that the USSR would agree to "simultaneous" discussion of an interim Berlin accord and of the formation of the all-German committee on unification. He also declared formally that "no unilateral action will be taken [in Berlin] by the Soviet Union" while "an interim agreement on West Berlin is in force" or further negotiations on Berlin were held by the "participants in this Geneva conference." Gromyko attacked the West's plan for permanent Big-4 discussion of German unity as a renewed effort by "foreign powers to foist their decisions upon the Germans" from "atop a sort of pyramid."

Gromyko's assurances on the Berlin negotiations & Western rights in the city during the talks were rejected as inadequate July 22 by the 3 Western ministers.

(West German Pres.-elect Luebke told the N.Y. Herald Tribune July 18 that West Germany would reject "reunification through any form of political connection with the Eastern bloc." Luebke conceded that West Germany "might obtain reunification more easily if we were to deal with the Soviet bloc & give up our ties with the West, but our freedom would be in the greatest danger.")

Khrushchev, Poles Warn West. A communiqué issued in Warsaw July 22 by Soviet Premier Khrushchev, Polish Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz & Polish CP First Secy. Wladyslaw Gomulka pledged that Poland & the USSR would support East German attempts to "liquidate the abnormal situation in West Berlin" if the Geneva conference produced no settlement.

The joint declaration, based on talks held by Khrushchev & the Polish leaders after his arrival in Warsaw July 14 for a tour of Poland, said the West had not advanced acceptable terms for a Berlin accord & German peace treaty. It warned that failure of the Geneva talks would "lead to a new aggravation of the situation, pregnant with danger to the cause of peace in Europe."

Khrushchev & the Polish leaders made clear that their Govts. "can no longer agree to . . . the continuation of the occupation regime in West Berlin for an indefinite time." They warned that if the Western powers "torpedo" efforts to conclude a peace treaty "with the 2 existing German states," the USSR & Poland would "sign a peace treaty with the [East]

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

Week in Headlines

International

Big-4 foreign ministers resumed secret Geneva talks; U.S. State Secy. proposed Big-4 ministers become permanent body.

Khrushchev visited Poland; Soviet-Polish statement said USSR & Poland would back East Germany on Berlin if Geneva talks failed.

Iraq suppressed rebellion.

United States

Mueller named Commerce Secy.

First nuclear-powered merchant vessel launched.

Senate committee probed charges against Teamsters Bro'hood.

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German Democratic Republic, and they are convinced this treaty will also be signed by other states."

(The USSR reiterated its support for the inclusion of Poland & Czechoslovakia in any East-West negotiations concerning Germany or European security. It "confirmed again that the Oder-Neisse frontier is the only right, just & inviolable frontier between Poland & Germany.")

Highlights of Khrushchev's statements while touring Poland:

On Religion—Khrushchev, beginning a tour of Silesian mining centers, told miners in Katowice July 15 that their priests offered them "paradise in heaven" but communism offered "happiness on earth." Happiness came through work, not prayer, Khrushchev said. "You must constantly strive to raise your standards of life & for that you must work to bring to realization the richness of the country."

Pledge Vs. War—Speaking in Sosnowiec, Silesia, Khrushchev gave a "solemn pledge" July 16 that the USSR "never, never, never" would start a war. Khrushchev added that "the capitalists" had become "wiser" and would not begin a war either. "I have told Americans," he declared, "You have no intercontinental ballistic missiles. You have missiles that can send up oranges. We have missiles that can send up tons. Imagine the kind of bombs that could be contained in our missiles . . ." A new war, he warned, "would be a calamity to humanity."

(Explaining his 1956 remark that communism would bury capitalism, Khrushchev said he did not mean Communists should get shovels & begin digging. History, he said, would take care of burying the capitalists.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 386B1]

Vs. Commune System—Addressing peasants at a collective farm near Poznan July 18 (speech made public July 21), Khrushchev asserted that "after the . . . [Soviet] civil war, we began to set up communes & not collective farms," apparently because "many people erroneously understood even then what communism is & how it ought to be built." "Communes were organized, though there were not the appropriate material nor political conditions. . . . A situation arose in which all wanted to live well & . . . contribute as little work as possible." "Nothing issued from many such communes," Khrushchev said.

(Exhorting Polish peasants to accept voluntary collectivization, Khrushchev conceded July 18 that it was "understandable that the change of individual farms into collective farms is a complicated process. We have met no little difficulties on this road.") [See p. 87B1]

Scandinavian Tour Cancelled. A planned visit by Khrushchev to the Scandinavian countries, scheduled to begin Aug. 9 in Copenhagen, was canceled by the USSR July 20. Soviet notes to the Danish, Norwegian & Swedish Embassies in Moscow blamed the cancellation on the "anti-Soviet" attitudes prevailing in those countries and on the failure of their Govts. to halt "insulting attacks" on Khrushchev by the Scandinavian press. A differing Soviet note to Finland said that since the other visits were canceled, Khrushchev would "have no opportunity" to visit Finland.

Khrushchev, in a speech July 17 in Szczecin (Stettin), Poland, had warned Scandinavians against permitting the construction of NATO missile sites on their territory. Conceding that it was to the advantage of "certain states" to establish missile sites in Scandinavia, he warned that "in case of war . . . . the counter blows of atomic & H-bombs . . . would fall on these bases."

MIDDLE EAST

Iraqi Rebellion

Kirkuk Outbreak Suppressed. Confused fighting & near-civil war among Communists, Iraqi nationalists, Moslem religious factions & Army units were reported from Kirkuk, in northern Iraq July 14-20. The fighting was reported to have ended by July 21 after 20 to 100 persons had been killed and Iraqi Army forces loyal to Premier Kassem had reasserted control of the Kirkuk region.

In a Baghdad speech marking the first anniversary of the Iraqi Revolution, Premier Kassem July 19 "strongly condemn[ed] what happened recently in Kirkuk." "All units of the Army," he declared, henceforth "will obey only an order emanating from headquarters." "We will settle accounts with any & all who attack the liberty of the people—especially in Kirkuk, but also in other cities & villages of Iraq." "I am," he said, "capable of crushing anybody who opposes the . . . people because this is anarchism." Kassem made clear that his warning was directed at Iraq's Communists.

Washington & Middle East dispatches reported July 19-21 that the Kirkuk fighting had begun with clashes between Kurdish tribesmen & Turcoman townsmen July 14-15. Units of the Iraqi 2d Division, composed largely of Kurds, were ordered to end the clashes, but they reportedly mutinied, killed their commander, seized Kirkuk strongpoints & fought on the side of the tribesmen. Communist-led Popular Resistance Forces were said to have backed the mutinous Kurdish troops until Arab units of the Iraqi Army, brought to Kirkuk from central Iraq, isolated the Kurds & restored order.

(The N.Y. Times reported July 19 that 2 Iraqis had been killed & 100 wounded when Communists seized a town hall in Al Musaiyib, south of Baghdad, July 11 but were driven out by local Army troops. NBC correspondent Welles Hangen reported from Baghdad July 19 that fighting had spread to Basra & the central Euphrates area and that Baghdad Communists had rioted & destroyed the plant of an anti-Communist newspaper. [See pp. 159C1, 106D2, 73E3]

Cabinet Shift. Kassem's cabinet was revised July 13, apparently in a move to limit the powers of Economy Min. Ibrahim Kubba, negotiator of the Iraqi revolutionary regime's economic ties with the Soviet bloc. Kubba was named agricultural reform & petroleum industry minister, and Ministry of Economy functions largely were assumed by Finance Min. Mohammed Hadid. Other cabinet appointees: Guidance Min.—Faisal al-Samer; Works & Housing—Awni Yussef; Municipal Affairs—Naziha Duleimi; Commerce—Abdul Latif Shawaf; Planning—Talaat al Shaibani. (The N.Y. Times reported July 19 that Dr. Duleimi, a leading feminist & first woman to hold an Iraqi cabinet post, was considered pro-Communist.)

Iraqi general elections & establishment of a Parliament were promised by Kassem July 14. Kassem, addressing graduates of the Iraqi Military College, said political parties would be permitted to resume activities by Jan. 6. 1960 (Iraqi Army Day) and that a new Parlt. would be functioning by the 2d anniversary of the Iraqi revolution, July 14, 1960.

(Kassem distributed 10 of 1,200 parcels of land given to peasants July 17 in the first redistribution of large estates affected by Iraq's land reform laws. 10,000 acres of farmland were distributed in the ceremonies, held at Latifiya, 30 mi. south of Baghdad.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 252D1]

Israeli Cabinet Remains. Premier David Ben-Gurion announced July 21 that he had been unable to form a new Israeli cabinet and that he would remain at the head of his 4-party coalition Govt. until forthcoming general elections. Israeli Pres. Itzhak Ben-Zvi informed Ben-Gurion that since no other Israeli political leaders had attempted to form a replacement cabinet, the coalition regime would be retained on a caretaker basis. Ben-Gurion had made unsuccessful efforts July 15-17 to form a new cabinet in coalition with the National Religious Front & General Zionist Party. [See p. 213D2]

(The Israeli cabinet met July 21 to discuss clashes between the public & police July 19 in Migdal Haemek & July 20 in Beersheba. The Migdal clash involved demonstrators protesting alleged discrimination against North African immigrants, the Beersheba incident a street fight among town youths.)

The relaxation or ending of military restrictions on Israel's 213,000 Arabs was recommended July 19 by a special cabinet committee. A majority of the committee urged complete abolition of the military rule imposed on most Israeli Arabs. A minority favored retention of military rule but urged liberalization of restrictions applied to Arabs alone. [See pp. 70G2, 54B2]

(Ex-Premier Moshe Sharett told the Congress of the Socialist International, meeting in Hamburg, July 16

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that "the ground for an accommodation" between Israel & the Arab states was growing as Israel consolidated its position, increased its international stature and proved that it could aid in the development of the Middle East.) [See p. 163C2]

An Israeli concession was granted July 17 to Tricontinental Pipelines, Ltd., an international investment group headed by Baron Edmond de Rothschild, to operate a 16-in. oil pipeline between Elath, on the Gulf of Aqaba, & Haifa, site of Israel's oil refineries. The pipeline, nearly completed, would have a potential capacity of 5,800,000 tons a year. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 113B2; XVII, 122C3, 45C2]

Nasser on Iraq Snub. UAR Pres. Nasser asserted July 22 that Iraqi Premier Kassem had rebuffed UAR efforts to end the rivalry & differences between the 2 countries.

Addressing a Cairo rally on the eve of the 7th anniversary of the Egyptian revolution, Nasser said Kassem had failed to reply to peace overtures relayed to him by Syrian Interior Min. Abdul Hamid Serraj. Nasser said the Serraj mission had been carried out "at the height of the quarrel" with Iraq. He said Serraj had tried to persuade Kassem that the UAR sought "unity," not political union with Iraq. [See pp. 134F3, 90B3]

Other foreign policy statements made by Nasser in his Cairo speech: (1) the UAR sought friendship with the U.S., Britain & USSR, but it demanded that all relations be "based on mutual respect"; (2) it would continue support for "the 200 million sufferers of imperialist injustice in Africa & Asia"; (3) it would continue efforts to impose an economic boycott on Israel, which was "a spearhead by imperialists to enable them to gain a foothold in the newly independent countries in Africa."

(Nasser, in an interview in the July 20 issue of Life magazine, portrayed himself as an Arab nationalist opposed both to communism & Moslem fanaticism. Nasser asserted that the UAR's policy of "positive neutrality" had furthered Arab independence by avoiding compromising entanglements with either the Western or Soviet blocs. He said: "The fact that I criticized the Soviet Union never did mean that I was aligning . . . [the UAR] with the U.S."; "the same is true for the other side.") [See pp. 159A2-B2, 142G3]

(A £700 million [Egyptian] [$1.7 billion] UAR budget made public July 19 provided 25% of expenditures for economic development & large amounts for social services. Defense spending was fixed at $331 million, an increase of $12½ million over fiscal 1958 military expenditures.)

(Finance Min. Abdel Moneim el-Kaisouny disclosed in his annual report July 13 that the UAR's trade deficit had grown from less than $31 million in 1957 to $300 million in 1958. The increase was blamed on drought, lowered world cotton prices & the cost of the UAR's industrialization program. 50% of the UAR's 1958 imports were said to have come from Western nations, 40% from the Soviet bloc.)

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LABOR

Senate Inquiry

Monitor Offer Charged. N.Y. lawyer Bartley C. Crum told the Select Senate Committee on Improper Labor-Management Practices July 13 that intermediaries for the Teamsters Bro'hood had offered him a deal if he would help pack the court-appointed Teamsters board of monitors in favor of James R. Hoffa.

Crum, testifying in Washington, said the deal was offered him as attorney for N.Y. lawyer Godfrey P. Schmidt, who later resigned as a Teamsters monitor but had claims of $105,000 in legal fees & $45,000 in monitor's fees pending against the union. Schmidt's law partners, Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D., Conn.) & Joseph Blumenfeld, also claimed $105,000 in fees allowed by the court. Crum said people speaking for Hoffa had approached him several times to propose that Schmidt, an anti-Hoffa monitor, resign in return for payment of some of these claims.

Crum testified that the strongest offer was made in July or Aug. 1958 by Harry Bridges & Louis Goldblatt, respectively president & secretary-treasurer of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union of the West Coast. Crum said they had approached him in San Francisco and had told him that the ILWU & Teamsters had arranged to merge "to form a giant transportation union." He said they wanted to get rid of Schmidt, who had opposed any Teamsters-ILWU alliance.

Crum testified that Goldblatt had visited him in New York Oct. 14, 1958 and proposed that the Teamsters Bro'hood stop its fight against paying Schmidt's fees if Schmidt resigned and Crum succeeded him as monitor. Crum said that Goldblatt had phoned Hoffa during this discussion, that "I [Crum] talked to him [Hoffa]" and that Hoffa had accepted the offer subject to approval by Edward Bennett Williams, chief counsel for Hoffa & the Teamsters.

Crum told the committee that he, his partners & Schmidt had rejected the deal. He said he had reported the alleged offer immediately to U.S. Judge F. Dickinson Letts, who had appointed the monitors & set the fees. At Letts' suggestion, Crum continued, he had informed the FBI.

Crum testified that Williams had told him at a luncheon conference July 9 that "Mr. Schmidt's fee would be paid by Friday if I did not appear as a witness before this committee."

Williams, immediately demanding an opportunity to reply, testified July 13 that Crum's testimony about the July conference was "unqualifiedly false," a "vicious & contrived smear." He denied making the offer Crum described. Harold Unger, a Washington lawyer (employed on some Teamsters business) who had been present throughout the July 9 conference, testified July 13 that Williams had not made the offer. Crum, recalled to the stand the same day, said he would stand on his earlier testimony.

Hoffa, testifying July 14, denied Crum's story of the alleged offers and said he believed it was Crum who had suggested that Schmidt resign if the Teamsters agreed to pay his claims. Hoffa said he had no recollection of the Oct. 1958 phone conversation described by Crum. He said Bridges & Goldblatt had been unauthorized to speak for him. Hoffa denied that he planned to merge the Teamsters with either of the longshore unions. He insisted that he sought only to form a transportation council that "any union could quit when it felt like it." [See pp. 215B3-216E3, 168F3-169C1, 128B2]

Goldblatt invoked the 5th Amendment July 10 in refusing to discuss efforts to oust Schmidt or to tell whether he was a Communist. [See p. 207G3]

Hoffa Accused of Deals. Senate committee witnesses charged July 9-10 that Hoffa & other Teamsters officials had aided employers against Teamsters locals & members in contract & grievance disputes.

George S. Maxwell, Cleveland lawyer & labor relations consultant representing the Steel Truckers Association, testified July 9 that Hoffa had arranged contract modifications favorable to companies in his association and that they had been put into force without the approval of locals involved. He agreed with committee counsel Robert F. Kennedy's statement that such modifications gave favored companies "a great advantage" over competitors and said some non-favored companies had been forced out of business because of tough union contract terms.

One instance of alleged favoritism that the committee investigated July 9 was an agreement Hoffa had negotiated that allowed the 1,000-truck Trans-American Freight Lines of Detroit to pay 1½¢ a mile (or expenses exceeding this) instead of fringe benefits other firms paid.

Scott Pickett, a member of Indianapolis Teamsters Local 135, testified July 9 that in 1957 he had claimed $1,400 from Trans-American under this contract, that Hoffa's home Local 299 in Detroit had delayed the claim for 5 months and that Local 299 business agent Frank Fitzsimmons finally had urged him to settle for 40%. Pickett refused and retained attorney Kirkwood Yockey. Yockey testified July 9 that, on Fitzsimmons' advice, he had phoned Hoffa & Eugene Sansoucie, Local 135 president, but had been able to reach only Barney Trefts, Local 135 business agent.

Yockey told the committee: "He [Trefts] said the arrangement between Hoffa & Trans-American was not to pay any grievances but to sit tight for a year or 2 until they starved

the drivers out, and then pay 50%. Then Mr. Trefts told me Mr. Hoffa was keeping 10% of the settlement and giving the drivers 40%." Yockey later received a call from a man "who said his name was Hoffa," who offered to "settle for 40¢ on the dollar." Yockey asked for "one good reason why we should settle for 40%," and the man replied, "Because I say so." Pickett sued in Sept. 1958 and recovered $1,200 the following month.

Hoffa denied July 14 that the Trans-American contract was a "sell-out." He defied "anybody to show me a grievance we haven't taken care of." When asked for verification, Hoffa told the committee to get it from Local 299 business agent Roland McMaster. McMaster was called to the stand. Then, as Hoffa sat nearby and held up 5 fingers, McMaster invoked the 5th Amendment in refusing to answer questions about grievances, about his interest in a $200,000 farm or about his alleged acceptance of 6 heifers from a trucking operator.

Bender Denies Deal. Ex-Sen. George H. Bender (R., O.), testifying at his own request, denied July 8-9 that he had accepted a Teamsters election campaign contribution in 1954 to drop a House Government Operations subcommittee investigation of Teamsters racketeering. Bender had been the subcommittee's chairman. (The Senate committee was told June 26 that Bender had received $58,636 as head of a Hoffa-appointed commission to "clean up" racketeering in the union.) [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 427G3-428A1, C1]

Bender's statement was made to refute (a) testimony given July 8 by James T. Luken, president of the Cincinnati Teamsters Joint Council & of Cincinnati Local 98, and (b) affidavits, introduced July 8, from Walter Schulz & Otto Frobe, respectively president & secretary-treasurer of Cincinnati Teamsters Local 100.

Luken testified that George P. Starling, his predecessor as Cincinnati Joint Council president, had told the council Nov. 22, 1954 that the Ohio Conference was soliciting contributions to cover "moneys [that] were spent to pull strings" to get the Bender House subcommittee to drop its investigation of Ohio Conference Pres. William Presser & Vice Pres. Louis (Babe) Triscaro. Luken, uncertain about the sum sought, said he thought it was $40,000.

Schulz said in his affidavit that Presser had told the Ohio Conference's executive board in Oct. 1954 that the conference was "throwing its support to George H. Bender for Senator." Schulz said Presser had refused to tell why the conference, which had been "very critical of Bender," had decided to help him. Frobe, who also was vice president of the Cincinnati Joint Council, gave a similar account.

Committee counsel Kennedy told the committee July 8 that its investigators had turned up $108,996 in unreported contributions received by Bender's campaign finance committee after his 1954 election victory. Kennedy said no indication of the source of the post-election contributions had been found.

Bender denied July 8 that the Teamsters had supported him in 1954, that his campaign had received union money in 1954 or that he had dropped the labor rackets inquiry. He said the Teamsters had spent money to oppose him and had helped finance a vote recount after he had won.

Bender July 9 gave the committee a copy of his subcommittee's report. It reported "intimidation, extortion, income-tax violations & conspiracy to violate the law" under Presser but recommended no action against him. It called for legislation against union abuses but made no specific recommendations. [See Vol. XV, p. 45D-E3; XIII, 240B-E3]

Bender indicated that he was on friendly terms with Presser and said Presser must have been "doing right" in recent years because he had been under constant scrutiny by the Senate committee & the Internal Revenue Service. Bender said Teamsters Hq. in Washington was "run like a church office; there is no gambling or drinking or anything of that kind." He said Hoffa could clean up the union if he did not "have to endure what he has to endure" from the Senate committee. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 428B-D1, 300E3-301B1]

Asserting that he (Bender) was "young & vigorous" and interested in seeking election again, Bender said that "when you run for office, you have to have the votes of the washed & the unwashed as well." He recalled a campaign in which he had been told that only prostitutes voted in a specific district and he therefore had instructed the GOP leader there to choose "the best of the lot" to be "precinct committeeman." "If cats & dogs could vote, I'd shake hands with them," Bender said. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 378E3, 30D-E2; XV, 242D-E1]

Anti-Negro Bias Charged. The Senate committee heard charges July 9-10 that Hoffa had discriminated against Negroes in 1954-55 while head of the Central States Conference of Teamsters & of Detroit Teamsters Local 299. George S. Maxwell, representing the Steel Truckers Association, testified July 9 that Hoffa apparently had forced an Ohio trucking firm to stop using Negro drivers on trucks bringing steel from Ohio into Detroit. Maxwell said Hoffa had told him that if 2 Negroes continued to drive the trucks into Detroit, "it might not be healthy" for them. Ross Hill, a Compton, Calif. Negro driver, testified July 10 that he had been forced to give up his truck, job & Detroit home and leave the city because Local 299 had barred him as a Negro. The 12,000-member local limited its Negro membership to 6, Hill said.

Drug Link Charged. Federal narcotics agent Ivan Wurms testified July 1 that business agent Bernard Blaustein of N.Y. Teamsters Local 805 had used Local 805 hq. as his base for narcotics deals. Wurms said he had bought $2,400 worth of cocaine from Blaustein in Feb. 1956, that Blaustein later got a 3-year jail sentence on narcotics charges and was free on a conditional release. He charged that "purveyors of narcotics" made frequent contacts with Abe Gordon, Local 805 vice president, & with Milton Holt, secretary-treasurer.

Gordon & Holt Probed. Committee investigator Paul J. Tierney testified July 1 that Teamsters Local 805's welfare fund, of which Abe Gordon was administrator, had paid $85,000 to a cousin of Gordon's for some upstate N.Y. land. Joseph P. Lloyd, chairman of the Manakating, N.Y. Board of Assessors, told the committee the land's "retail value certainly was not more than $20,000 to $25,000." Tierney testified that the Concord Hotel, a Kiamesha Lake, N.Y. resort that usually charged about $30 a day, had given Gordon a room there without charge from July 7, 1957 until May 9, 1959 but had billed Gordon $7,454 after committee investigators started checking. It was brought out that Gordon's annual income from the fund exceeded $30,000, and it was charged that Gordon had hired hoodlums instead of union members for a truck firm he founded.

Committee investigator George Kopecki testified July 1 that Milton Holt of Local 805 had borrowed $243,000 since Oct. 1957, some of it without interest or security, from or with the help of executives of N.Y. firms with which the local negotiated. Harold Roth, president of Continental Industries & of the U.S. Hoffman Corp., testified July 1 that he had helped Holt with the loans because Holt was his "friend," not because he was a "union official."

Gordon & Holt invoked the 5th Amendment July 1 in refusing to answer any charges against them.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Mueller Gets Strauss' Job. Pres. Eisenhower nominated Commerce Undersecy. Frederick Henry Mueller July 21 to be Secretary of Commerce, succeeding Lewis L. Strauss, whom the Senate had refused to confirm. Mueller had been Acting Secretary since Strauss' June 30 resignation.

Facts on Mueller. Born Nov. 22, 1893 in Grand Rapids, Mich. Graduated Michigan State University 1914. General partner from 1914 to 1955 in Mueller Furniture Co., founded by his father. Pres. of Furniture Mutual Insurance Co. 1941-55, pres. & general mgr. of Grand Rapids Industries, Inc. 1941-46. Pres. of National Assn. of Furniture Mfrs. 1934-35. Came to Washington as Asst. Commerce Secy. in 1955. Married Nov. 6, 1915 to Mary Darrah, who died in 1958. Children—Frederick Eugene & Marcia Joan Mueller. [See p. 200F1; Vol. XVIII, 364C2]

Atomic Freighter Launched. The world's first atomic-powered merchant vessel was christened the N.S. (nuclear ship) Savannah by Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower July 21 as it was launched by the N.Y. Shipbuilding Corp. in Camden, N.J. The 595½-foot vessel (78-foot beam), designed by N.Y. naval architects George G. Sharp, Inc., was financed by the U.S. Maritime Administration at a cost of about $18,700,000. Its nuclear reactor, built by the Babcock & Wilcox Co., cost an additional $22¼ million and was financed by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. It was to provide steam for a turbine to produce 20,000 horsepower normally (maximum: 22,-

000). With cargo capacity of about 9,900 tons, the vessel's loaded displacement would be 21,840 tons. It had accommodations for 60 passengers, a cruising speed rated at 20¼ knots and was to be operated by the States Marine Lines of New York. [See Vol. XVII, p. 424C1]

'Chatterley' Ban Reversed. The postal ban on the unexpurgated version of "Lady Chatterley's Lover" was reversed by U.S. District Judge Frederick vanPelt Bryan in New York July 21. Bryan held that the novel, as a whole, was "not obscene." He called it "essential to the maintenance of a free society that the severest restrictions be placed upon restraints which may tend to prevent the dissemination of ideas." He warned that "to exclude this book from the mails on the grounds of obscenity would fashion a rule which could be applied to a substantial portion of the classics of our literature," that "such a rule would be inimical to a free society." He held that in determining whether a work was obscene, "it is not the effect upon the irresponsible, the immature or the sensually minded which is controlling" but the effect on "the average man of normal sensual impluses." [See p. 194C1]

FOREIGN

Italy

Ship Strike Halted. Italian seamen's unions July 18 ordered members to halt a 40-day walkout that had paralyzed Italian shipping & tied up all major Italian liners in home or foreign ports.* The strike, by unions representing 50,000 seamen, was ended after Merchant Marine Min. Angelo Raffaele Jervolino had pledged July 18 to arrange renewed negotiations with Italian shipowners. Jervolino & Premier Antonio Segni had refused to mediate the dispute until strikers returned to work.

(The seamen's unions had struck June 8 for a 30% increase in basic wages averaging $100 monthly & for increased social security benefits. The unions later reduced their demands to a 15% wage increase but refused shipowners' offers of a 9% raise July 10.)

Dockworkers & other Italian port workers staged sporadic strikes beginning July 8 in support of the seamen. 50 persons were injured & 100 arrested when 6,000 striking seamen rioted in Naples June 29 & clashed with police. The Italian Govt. requisitioned 3 passenger ships of the Govt.-owned Tirrenia Line June 20 to assure communications with Sardinia & other islands. [See p. 195D2]

One million Italian metal workers struck for 2 days beginning June 26 & 5 days beginning July 10 to support wage demands in the iron, steel, shipyard & automotive fields. [See p. 145G1]

Sicily. Ferdinando Stagno d'Alcontres, a Christian Democrat, was elected president (speaker) of the Sicilian Parlt. July 8 with 45 votes to 41 for Benedetto Majorana della Nicchiara, a member of the dissident Sicilian Christian Social Union of ex-Sicilian Parlt. Pres. Silvio Milazzo. A tie vote between Stagno d'Alcontres & della Nicchiara the previous day had caused a riot & fistfights on the Parlt. floor. [See p. 186G1]

A penal amnesty signed by Pres. Giovanni Gronchi July 12 & promulgated the next day freed ⅓ of 40,000 Italians awaiting trial & imprisoned for crimes ranging from customs evasion to political assassination. Pardons were withheld from common murderers, sex offenders, gangsters & kidnappers.

Spain

Aid Program. Spanish economic isolation from Western Europe was ended July 20 with the granting of full Spanish membership in the Org. for European Economic Cooperation and the announcement of a $375 million international aid program for revitalizing the Spanish economy.

The announcement of the aid program came after Spain had agreed to modify the Franco regime's failing economic program to meet Western terms for rehabilitating the Spanish economy. Spanish gold & foreign currency reserves were said to have been exhausted by autarchic economic policies dating from Franco's 1939 civil war victory. An agreement signed in Washington July 17 by Spanish Commerce Min. Alberto Ullastres & Intl. Monetary Fund officials (announced July 18) fixed the value of the Spanish peseta at 60 to the U.S. dollar as a precondition of the aid program.

The $375 million in foreign credits was divided as follows: $100 million from the OEEC; $75 million from the IMF; $130 million from the U.S. Govt.; $70 million from private U.S. banks.† The U.S. also agreed to lend Spain $123 million in counterpart funds (from local currency sales of U.S. farm surpluses in Spain) for the 1959 investment budget and indicated that further Spanish loans would be considered by the Export-Import Bank & Development Loan Fund. [See pp. 87B2, 83F2, 15D1, 6D1; Vol. XVIII, 341E3, 98D3, 31F-G2]

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Algeria. The deaths of 200 French soldiers in a rebel artillery attack July 14 on Ain Zana, a French post on the Algerian-Tunisian border, was reported July 16 in Tunis by Maj. Idir, a rebel leader described as an aide to rebel War Min. Belkacem Krim. French Army Hq. in Algiers acknowledged the attack but said 50 of 500 attacking rebels had been killed, wounded or captured and only 2 French wounded. [See p. 227F1]

Britain. The formation of Britain's largest helicopter firm was announced July 14 with the merger of Westland Aircraft, Ltd. and Saunders-Roe, Ltd. Westland, controlled by John Brown & Co., British shipbuilders, paid £1,700,000 ($4,760,000) to assume control of Saunders-Roe, developers of the SRN Hovercraft. [See p. 194E3]

A new British air defense radar, described as "3-dimensional," was demonstrated aboard the carrier H.M.S. Victorious, flagship of Vice Adm. C. L. G. Evans, during NATO maneuvers July 17-20 off the Carolina coast. The new radar, designated Type 984, provided combined early warning & information on approaching planes' altitude, range & bearing and projected relevent data on a visual screen. [See p. 78E3]

Ceylon. A strike of Colombo port & professional workers was halted July 18 after Prime Min. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike agreed to a Govt. study of strikers' demands for monthly rather than daily wages & allowances for port personnel. The strike, called by Troskyite unions, had begun with port workers June 24 & spread to clerical workers in Colombo firms. [See p. 194G3]

France. Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia was greeted by Pres. de Gaulle on his arrival in Paris July 20 for a 2-day visit and talks on Ethiopian & French opposition to the formation of either a Moslem-dominated Greater Somalia or a Pan-African Union led by Ghana & Guinea. [See pp. 228G2, 227D3, 219E1]

Dir. René Malliavin & cartoonist Benjamin Guittolleau of the Paris rightist weekly Rivarol were acquitted July 11 of charges that they had defamed de Gaulle in a cartoon representing him as Charlemagne.

French Community. The first French Community Senate formally was installed by Pres. de Gaulle July 15 in Paris. The inauguration of the Senate, composed of 155 members from metropolitan France & 129 from the 12 French African republics, French overseas departments & territories and Algeria & the Sahara, completed the formation of the basic institutions of the French Community. The new Senate, limited to a consultative role, could be summoned & recessed only by the president. [See p. 39D1]

The Senate voted July 17 to elect as its president Gaston Monnerville, 61, French Guiana Negro & French Senate president since 1947. [See p. 138A1]

Madagascar's extreme nationalist Independence Congress Party, in a Tananarive convention ending July 14, voted to elect Mlle. Gisele Rabesehala, a Marxist, to replace Henri Razanatseheno, a moderate, as party secretary general. [See p. 227B3]

India. Kerala state Chief Min. E. M. S. Namboodiripad ended 3 days of talks with Prime Min. Nehru & Pres. Prasad July 12 and told newsmen in New Delhi he had "full confidence" that the Indian Govt. would not intervene in the current public unrest against Kerala's Communist Govt. The

* The U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service revoked the conditional landing permits of Italian crewmen of the liner Giulio Cesare July 6, the Vulcania July 8 & the freighter Punta Alice July 18, one day short of the 29-day landing periods allotted the 3 ships. Crews of the 3 vessels, stranded in New York by the strike, were confined to shipboard pending their return to Italy. Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union protested to Pres. Eisenhower July 7 that the revocation of the permits constituted interference in a "legitimate strike."

†Chase Manhattan, First National City & Manufacturer's Trust, $15 million each; Hanover Bank, $5 million; Irving Trust, First National Bank of Chicago, Continental of Chicago & Bankers Trust Co., $3 million each; Philadelphia National & First National of Boston, $2 million each; Schroeder Banking Corp. & Grace Bank, $1 million each.

Indian Communist Party, ending a 4-day Natl. Council meeting July 16 in Trivandrum, Kerala's capital, rejected demands that Namboodiripad agree to special elections to end the anti-Communist campaign.

(1,000 anti-Communist demonstrators, among them 3 Praja Socialist members of the Kerala State Assembly, were arrested in Kerala July 13 for "obstructing public work." 9,804 persons were said to have been convicted & jailed since the anti-Red campaign started.) [See p. 219D2]

The All-India Congress Com. July 9 rejected charges that the Congress party was responsible for the Kerala school protest movement. It blamed the mass agitation on misrule & "subversion" of Indian democracy by Namboodiripad's Communist regime.

Indonesia. Col. R. Eddy Martadinata was named July 18 to replace Vice Adm. Subijakto as Indonesian Navy chief of staff. Subijakto's dismissal was believed due to Navy dissension & defiance of his authority by naval air officers. [See p. 210B3]

Information Min. Maladi announced July 15 that an "agreement" had been reached ending "tensions" between the Indonesian Army & Air Force. The Army-Air Force dispute was traced to Air Force demands July 14 that control of Indonesian armed forces be taken from Defense Min. Nasution & be given "directly" to Pres. Sukarno. Vice Air Marshal Suryadarma, Air Force chief of staff, was sworn in July 15 as an ex-officio member of Sukarno's cabinet. [See p. 226G3]

Japan. Premier Kishi arrived in London July 13 & met with British Prime Min. Macmillan at the start of a 4-day "economic diplomacy" mission to Britain. Kishi told the London Foreign Press Assn. July 15 that Japan never would adopt neutralist policies so long as they would deprive it of "association with other free nations" amid "the uncertainties of the Far East." Kishi flew to Rome July 19 for a 3-day visit to Italy. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 106G1]

Kenya. Chrmn. J. F. Lipscomb of the European Agricultural Settlement Board, responsible for encouraging British emigration to Kenya, resigned at Govt. request after conceding publicly July 7 that the unsettled Kenya racial situation had deterred investment in & migration to Kenya. [See p. 163B3]

The N.Y. Times reported from Nairobi July 15 that Tom Mboya, Kenya African nationalist leader, had been prevented from making political addresses outside Nairobi. The Times said that Mboya, in a recent speech, had reported finding "no common ground" with Michael Blundell, leader of the New Kenya Group seeking a multiracial solution to Kenya unrest. [See pp. 130A1, 111C3]

Kenya Fed. of Labor delegates voted unanimously July 19 in Nairobi to support an African boycott of goods produced in South Africa.

Luxembourg. A Luxembourg-West German treaty signed July 11 settled outstanding World War II problems, among them the return to West Germany of 1,200 acres in the Kammerwald border area. [See p. 45G3]

Morocco. A Moroccan-UAR trade pact signed July 13 provided for a 56% increase in trade, to nearly $9 million, during 1959.

Nationalist China. Adm. Ma Chi-chaung & AF Lt. Gen. Lai Ming-tang were named July 7 as deputy chiefs of the Chinese Nationalist General Staff. [See p. 210G3]

Netherlands. King Baudouin of Belgium was welcomed to Amsterdam by Queen Juliana July 8 on a 4-day visit to the Netherlands. Baudouin, accompanied by Premier Gaston Eyskens & Foreign Min. Pierre Wigny, inspected the delta of the Rhine, Maas & Schelde Rivers July 9 & was assured by Dutch engineers that plans for a North Sea dam system to protect the delta would not hamper shipping at the Belgian port of Antwerp. [See pp. 203G3, 176G3]

The Netherlands cabinet announced July 5 that Dutch milk & rent subsidies would be cut but wages & salaries would be raised 2½% effective Jan. 1, 1960. The measure would save an estimated 130 million guilders annually. [See p. 163D3]

Norway. A $20 million loan was granted to Norway July 10 by the Intl. Bank for Reconstruction & Development for the construction of 2 electric power plants & transmission lines. [See Vol. XV, p. 153C1]

Outer Mongolia. Premier Yumzhagin Tsedenbal appealed July 13 for Outer Mongolian recognition by the U.S. & admission to the UN as steps toward ending Mongolian isolation from the Western world. Tsedenbal, interviewed in Ulan Bator by the N.Y. Times (interview published July 15), outlined plans for the transformation of Outer Mongolia from a nomadic to an agricultural & industrial society. [See pp. 111F3, 54F3; Vol. XVII, 291E1]

Philippines. Exchange rules signed into law by Pres. Carlos P. Garcia July 16 imposed fees of up to 40% on the sale of foreign currencies by the Philippines' central bank. A 25% fee was imposed on purchases of U.S. dollars, raising the dollar's price from 2 pesos to 2½. [See pp. 171E1, 46B2]

Red China. Hong Kong dispatches to the N.Y. Times July 16 discounted claims that Communist China had surpassed the U.S. & attained world leadership in raw cotton output during 1958. The Chinese claimed ginned cotton production of 3,335,000 tons (14,600,000 bales), compared with the U.S.' 11,100,000 bales. The Chinese figures were said to be based on pre-harvest estimates, with no allowance for spoiled & substandard bolls. [See p. 5F3]

William Downey of New Britain, Conn. arrived in Canton July 20 after visiting his brother, John Downey, imprisoned in Peiping. Downey failed to win his brother's release from a life sentence for espionage. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 26D3]

Singapore. The new Singapore Govt. charged July 5 that its predecessor had emptied the Singapore Treasury and had forced recent civil service salary cuts to meet an estimated $14 million Malayan ($4.7 million U.S.) 1959 budget deficit. [See p. 187G2]

Soviet Union. Plans for construction of a 50 billion-electron volt atom smasher for nuclear research were disclosed to the 9th Intl. Conference on High-Energy Physics in Kiev July 20 by Kiev Mayor Aleksei I. Davidov. [See Vol. XVII, p. 125A1]

7 U.S. state governors returned to Moscow July 15 after a 10,000-mile tour of Uzbekistan & 4 other Soviet republics. [See p. 222D2]

Azerbaijan CP First Secy. Imam Dashdemiroglu Mustafaev's dismissal & replacement by ex-Premier Veli Yusef Akhundov was reported July 14 by Moscow Pravda. Mustafaev was blamed by the Soviet press July 16 for "serious shortcomings" in all phases of Azerbaijan economic & political life. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 30C2]

Libero Ricciardelli, described as an American, ex-U.S. Air Force major & veteran of 50 World War II bombing missions, said in letters to Pravda & Izvestia July 19 that he had requested Soviet citizenship for himself, his wife & 3 children. Ricciardelli, of Needham, Mass., said a visit to the USSR had convinced him that "communism is the savior of humanity."

Soviet submarine strength was believed to include 90 operational vessels in the Black Sea fleet, 150 in the Baltic Sea fleet, 100 in the northern fleet & 13 in the Mediterranean (4 in Albanian ports, 9 in Egyptian hands), Vice Adm. Clarence E. Ekstrom, U.S. 6th Fleet commander, reported July 6. [See pp. 91D1, 55E1]

South Africa. 28 African women were found guilty July 21 of public violence & responsibility for an attack on a Durban African beer hall June 19. 20 African women had been arrested July 7 for an attack on a beer hall in Verulem, a Durban suburb. Police fired on African demonstrators protesting liquor curbs July 13 in Lamont, another Durban African suburb. [See p. 211C2]

The U.S.' Chase Manhattan Bank agreed July 9 to establish an $8½ million revolving credit for the Govt.-sponsored South African Industrial Development Corp. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 403B1]

Tanganyika. A 12-member multiracial cabinet was sworn in by Gov. R. G. Turnbull July 1 for the British-administered UN trust territory of Tanganyika. Of the 5 elected ministers, 3 were Africans & 2 were white members of the Tanganyika Elected Members Org., headed by Julius Nyerere, African nationalist & leader of the Tanganyika African National Union. [See p. 44C-E3]

Thailand. Malayan Prime Min. Dato Abdul Razak arrived in Bangkok June 28 for border talks with Thai Premier Sarit Thanarat and announced June 30 that Thai Army units would join a campaign against Malayan Communist guerrillas encamped in southern Thailand. [See p. 70G3]

Supachai Srisati, recently arrested leader of a Thai Communist group, was executed July 6.

Uganda. 6 leaders of the outlawed Uganda Natl. Movement were banished to remote areas "outside" the kingdom of Buganda July 7 by Gov. Sir Frederick Crawford. The 6 — E. M. Mulira, I. K. Musazi, E. R. Mawagi, A. K. Busungu, J. Y. Sekabanja & P. F. Muwanga—were accused of instigating nationalist violence in a recent African boycott of Asian shops. [See p. 178E-G3]

West Germany. Chrmn. Erich Ollenhauer of the Social Democratic Party announced July 7 that he would not become chancellor if the Socialists won West German general elections in 1961. Ollenhauer's announcement, made at a 2-day Bonn meeting of the party's Natl. Executive Com., indicated that Prof. Carlo Schmid, popular Socialist vice president of the Bundestag, would be designated as potential Social Democratic chancellor. [See p. 218G2]

LATIN AMERICA

Caribbean Unrest

Foreign Ministers To Meet. The Council of the Org. of American States (OAS), meeting in Washington, voted July 13 for a meeting of foreign ministers of the 21 OAS republics to deal with tensions in the Caribbean area involving plots against the regimes of Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic & Honduras. In each case Cubans, or men who had set out from bases in Cuba, were the alleged revolutionaries.

Recent development that led to the OAS' decision to intervene:

Honduras—Firing broke out in Tegucigalpa July 12 in a revolt, centered on police headquarters, led by Lt. Col. Armando Velasquez, a former army staff chief who had been in exile for several years. He sought to overthrow the government of Pres. Ramón Villeda Morales, a Liberal, whose party included dissenters eager to overthrow Nicaraguan Pres. Luis A. Somoza Deboyle. Velasquez, backed by about 300 policemen, was repelled by the First Army Battalion & armed civilians July 13 & given asylum in the Costa Rican Embassy. Pres. Villeda Morales said the revolt in Tegucigalpa had been quelled, but he conceded that Comayagua (pop. 30,000) was in rebel hands. [See p. 48C-D1]

Dominican Republic—The Govt. reported June 23 the defeat of a Cuban-supported invasion force aboard a plane & 2 launches flying the American flag. The invasion attempt, staged June 14 by about 86 men led by Capt. Enrique Jimenez Moya, was one of a series of protests against the dictatorship of Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina.

Larry Beebe of N.Y. & Charles White of Miami, American instructors of rebel troops, were reported July 9 to have died in the invasions.

Enrique de Marchena, permanent Dominican delegate at the UN, charged June 29 that the "maneuvering" by Cuban Premier Fidel Castro was "part of a continental conspiracy organized by international communism," but the charge was withdrawn at the OAS meeting July 10. In an open letter to the N.Y. Times, Dr. Manuel Bisbey Alberni, head of the Cuban UN delegation, disclosed June 29 that Cuba had broken diplomatic relations with the DR & had protested to the OAS.

In protest against Trujillo's rule, Hermero Hernandez Almanzar, Dominican Ambassador to Ecuador, resigned July 8. DR Delegate-to-the-UN Dr. Emilio Cordero Michel followed suit July 10.

Cuba—Maj. Pedro Luis Díaz Lanz, sought as a traitor since his June 30 resignation as head of the Cuban Air Force, testified before a secret session of the U.S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee July 14 on Red infiltration in Cuba. In his letter of resignation to Cuban Pres. Urrutia, Díaz charged Communist infiltration of Castro's armed forces & government. [See p. 179E1]

Díaz told the Senate subcommittee he was "completely sure" Fidel Castro "is Communist." Others whom he named as Communists: Raúl Castro, armed forces commander & Fidel Castro's brother; Vilma Espin, Raúl Castro's wife; Ernesto (Ché) Guevara; Defense Min. Augusto Martinez; Education Min. Armando Hart; Antonio Nunez Jiminez, in charge of agrarian reform; labor leader David Salvador; Carlos Franqui, "a director of the Castro newspaper 'Revolución.'"

According to Díaz' testimony, Fidel Castro had said privately: "I know perfectly well the pure ideals of Ché Guevara & Raúl Castro [allegedly overt in espousal of communism] . . . but the way they act, they cannot reach the point, and I can do it"; "I am going to introduce in Cuba a system like the Russians have, even better than the Russian system"; "I am going to take now the land from the people who was with the former government; later on I am going to take the land of everybody."

Díaz also testified that: (a) Communists had key positions in indoctrination schools established in the Army & Air Force; (b) when Castro was in Venezuela, "the longest conference he had" there was with Gustavo Machado, "chief of the Communist Party there," and the conference was held in a bathroom for privacy; (c) the 2 Castros & Guevara met in Cuba with Communists from other South American countries; (d) "a very dependable man" had told Díaz in early January that he saw a submarine on the north shore of Oriente Province while Raúl Castro was in control there, that "strange people" there "were speaking Russian"; (e) the red star had been painted on Cuban military vehicles since Castro took over; (f) Fidel Castro had asked Díaz to fly a plane to Santo Domingo in connection with the invasion there, but Díaz had refused; (g) Fidel Castro had established a secret political police force, headed by Commander Ramiro Valdez with headquarters in Raúl Castro's house.

Díaz, who came to Miami from Cuba, was admitted as a resident alien July 8. (His wife was granted parole as a refugee who technically violated the entry law but who showed good faith by reporting her presence at once.) Castro July 12 charged the U.S. with interference in Cuban affairs and scored the U.S.'s granting of political asylum to Díaz, as did Pres. Urrutia July 13. Díaz was succeeded in his military post by Maj. Juan Almeida, who ordered Díaz' arrest for treason, desertion, robbery & aiding Batista supporters.

Unrest mounted in Cuba over opposition to the government's agrarian program of breaking up huge estates. The expropriation of ranches in excess of 3,300 acres was reported July 3. 11 of these ranches were American-owned. 121,000 acres confiscated from Batista collaborators was being redistributed among the landless. [See p. 155G3]

Police smashed an anti-government plot in Havana July 2, arresting many suspects & seizing weapons. 41 persons were jailed in eastern Cuba July 3 for sabotage. Castro expressed confidence in his ability to defeat any counter-revolutionary movements, & opposed "interference" by the U.S. or the OAS in Cuba's internal affairs.

The Cuban revolutionary government July 7 decreed long prison terms or death penalties for Cubans or foreigners convicted of counter-revolutionary activity. Secret police July 10 announced the discovery of an anti-government movement in Havana led by Juan Walfrido Despaigne, 24, son of ex-Maj. Enrique Despaigne, who had been executed as a war criminal. 9 persons were arrested and one killed July 11 in Guanabacoa, outside Havana, by policemen who raided a group allegedly planning attacks on July 26, anniversary of Castro's revolt.

Argentina. Maj. Gen. Hector Solanas Pacheco resigned June 30 as War Secretary & Army chief, reportedly to avoid a showdown over 11 high-ranking but mostly retired anti-Peronist officers who had sought support for a revolt against the Frondizi regime. War Undersecy. (Gen.) Rosendo Fraga also resigned. Solanas Pacheco, in an open letter published June 9 in all capital newspapers, had appealed to Lt. Gen. Arturo Ossorio Araña, who had led the potential revolt, & 10 other officers, to surrender in the interests of "tranquility & civil order," but none surrendered. Pres. Frondizi named Brig. Gen. Elbio C. Anaya, 69, as the new War Secy. July 1. [See p. 204A1]

Alvaro C. Alsogaray, 46, was sworn in as Economy Minister June 25. He made these appointments June 26: Buenos Aires Stock Exchange Pres. Eustaguio Mendez Delfino, Finance Secy.; Carlos Juni, Industry Secy.; Ernesto Malacorto, Agri. Secy.; Galileo Puentes, Labor Undersecy. Alsogaray, in a nationwide radio speech June 27, asked for a 6-month trial for a series of economic reforms to deal with budget deficits, inflation & widespread strikes. (It was reported July 15 that Alsogaray had granted a 40% wage rise to light & power workers

in Buenos Aires and authorized a 50% rise in sugar prices.)

Export-Import Bank agreements signed in Washington June 15 provided loans of $2½ million to Talleres San Justo, S.A., & of $1,700,000 to Sociadad Industrial Argentina de Tubos to help the former produce heavy electrical equipment and the latter to produce pipe line.

Bulgarian Min. Boris Popov was asked by Forgn. Min. Diogenes Taboada June 8 to leave Argentina. It was charged that coded radio messages on Argentine conditions had been sent from the Bulgarian Legation for agitation purposes. Soviet diplomat Nikolai Belous had been expelled and 4 other diplomats (3 Russians & a Rumanian) had been declared persona non grata after Apr. 3 street riots as allegedly involved in agitation in union, student & cultural groups.

RELIGION

Mergers. The American Lutheran Church was formed July 7 by the merger of the Evangelical Lutheran Church & the United Evangelical Lutheran Church. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 434C3]

Unitarian & Universalist churches & fellowships voted May 3 to merge the American Unitarian Association & the Universalist Church of America. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 434C3]

United Church of Christ. The General Synod of the United Church of Christ, in its first major pronouncement since its formation in 1957 (by merger of the Congregational Christian Churches & the Evangelical & Reformed Church), urged July 7 an end of racial segregation. The pronouncement, issued at a meeting in Oberlin, O., stressed the church's role in social, international & political problems. The Rev. Drs. James E. Wagner & Fred Hoskins were reelected co-presidents July 9 of the 2¼ million-member church body. [See Vol. XVII, p. 244B3]

Vatican. Pope John XXIII proclaimed as saints Apr. 12: Carlo of Sezze, the former Giovanni Carlo Marchienni, a 17th Century Franciscan mystic; Joaquina de Vedruna de Mas, who, as a widow with 9 children, founded the Institute of the Carmelite Sisters of Charity at Vich, Spain in 1826 (she died in Barcelona in 1854). The pope May 3 beatified Marguerite d'Youville, an 18th Century welfare work pioneer who founded the Sisters of Charity Congregation known as the Gray Nuns (she was credited with 2 miracles). Pope John Apr. 13 forbade Catholics to vote for Communists or pro-Communists. It was the first such Vatican action against any candidate or party. The pope had announced Feb. 4 that the 21st ecumenical council of the Roman Catholic Church would be held in Rome in 1961. [See p. 223E-G3]

MISCELLANEOUS

Belgian Prince Weds. Prince Albert, 25, brother of King Baudouin of Belgium & heir presumptive to the throne, was married July 2 in Brussels to Italian Princess Paola Ruffo de Calabria, 21. They were married first in a civil ceremony performed by Burgomaster Lucien Cooremans in the Empire Salon of the Brussels Palace and then in a Roman Catholic ceremony conducted by Joseph Cardinal van Roey, primate of Belgium, at the Collegiate Church of Saint Michael & Gudula. (The Belgian Parliament voted 114-81 July 1 to grant the couple a $70,000 annual stipend.) [See p. 122F3]

Floods & Storms. Monsoon rains throughout Pakistan and the flooding of the Jhelum, Chenab & Ravi rivers took 139 lives since July 4, Prime Min. Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed reported July 21.

34 persons were listed as dead & 29 missing in July 14 floods & landslides on the southern Japanese island of Kyushu.

A sudden storm in Pusan, Korea July 17 caused a stampede among 70,000 persons watching an outdoor show, and 47 persons were trampled to death. Heavy rains during the week ended July 11 had taken 57 lives in southern Korea. [See p. 212C3]

July 4th weekend accidents (6 p.m. July 3 to midnight July 5) took 520 lives, the Natl. Safety Council reported July 7. 276 of the fatalities were caused by traffic accidents, 179 by drowning. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 224D3]

Danish excursion launch exploded & burned July 8 near Hadersley, Denmark, killing 55 persons. Licensed to carry 35 passengers, the boat had an estimated 100 persons. [See p. 156G2]

Death toll in the June 28 explosion of 2 butane tank cars near Meldrin Ga. rose to 22 July 3. [See p. 212D3]

APPOINTMENTS, RESIGNATIONS & RETIREMENTS

Dr. Raymond B. Allen resigned as UCLA chancellor June 12, effective Sept. 1.

Harry Aronson was elected Waltham Watch Co. (Del.) pres. Mar. 31. He continued as pres. of Hallmark Watch Co. of Chicago.

Jack L. Ashby was elected Kaiser Steel Corp. pres. June 22.

Arthur K. Atkinson, 68, relinquished the Wabash R.R. presidency & was elected chairman May 23. Herman H. Pevler, 56, became pres.

Thomas C. Barger was elected Arabian Amer. Oil Co. pres. May 26, succeeding Norman Hardy. Hardy was elected chairman, replacing Fred. A. Davies, who retired.

Josephine Bay (Mrs. C. Michael Paul), 58, was elected Amer. Export Lines, Inc. chairman Feb. 26 and became the first woman to control a major U.S. steamship company. Her husband succeeded her as executive committee chairman.

Harold Blanke was elected Celanese Corp. of America chairman June 29.

Chester M. Brown was elected Allied Chemical Co. pres. & chief operating officer June 29.

Dr. Mary I. Bunting, dean of Douglass College (Rutgers U.), was elected Radcliffe College pres. June 8, succeeding Dr. Wilbur K. Jordan.

Mrs. Kathryn F. Cook, of Boston, was chosen pres. of the Mother Church, the First Church of Christ Scientist June 8, succeeding Leonard T. Carney.

Hedley Donovan, 45, managing editor of Fortune magazine since 1953, was appointed editorial director of all Time, Inc. publications July 17 & deputy to Henry R. Luce. He was succeeded at Fortune by Duncan Norton-Taylor.

Irenee du Pont, 82, retired May 18 from the board of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. He had been pres. 1919-26. His son Irenee Jr., 39, succeeded him on the board.

Archpriest Mina Elbaramoussi Elmetwahad, 57, a monk, was chosen leader of the Coptic Christian Church Apr. 19 in St. Mark's Cathedral, Cairo. He became the 116th Patriarch of Alexandria, leader of 3,000,000 Copts in Egypt, Ethiopia, the Sudan, Jerusalem, West & South Africa. He succeeded Patriarch Yousab II, who died in 1956.

Kerby H. Fisk was elected Allied Chemical Co. chairman & chief executive officer June 29.

Avard E. Fuller was elected Fuller Brush Co. pres. May 19, succeeding his brother, the late A. Howard Fuller.

Rev. Dr. Herbert J. Gezork, 58, was elected American Baptist Convention pres. June 8, succeeding Mrs. Maurice B. Hodge.

S. A. Girard was elected Willys Motors, Inc. pres.-chief executive officer June 23, succeeding Edgar F. Kaiser, who became vice chairman of Willys, Kaiser Steel, Permanente Cement and Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp.

Hugh Carleton Greene, 49, BBC news & current affairs director, was appointed BBC director general July 20, succeeding retiring Sir Ian Jacob, 60.

Dr. Mason W. Gross was inaugurated as Rutgers U. pres. May. 6.

Dr. Thomas Hale Hamilton, 44, was elected State U. of N.Y. pres. May 14, succeeding Dr. William S. Carlson, who had resigned in 1958.

Read O. Hunt, 54, was elected Crown Zellerbach Corp. pres. & chief executive officer May 30, succeeding A. B. Layton, 57, who became finance committee chairman.

Jacob J. Jaeger was elected Pratt & Whitney Co. pres. June 23, succeeding Edward P. Gillane, who was elected assistant to the chairman.

Archbishop James of Melitis (Malta), 48, Greek Orthodox Church representative to the World Council of Churches, was elected Feb. 16 as Archbishop of the Americas, with jurisdiction over church affairs in the Americas, Australia, the Dodecanese Islands, Crete & Mt. Athos.

Howard B. Johnson was elected pres. of Howard D. Johnson Co. and Howard Johnson's Motor Lodges, Inc. Mar. 31, succeeding his father, Howard D., who remained as treasurer.

William B. Johnson, 40, was elected Railway Express Agency pres. Feb. 26, succeeding Alfred L. Hammell, 70, who was elected chairman.

Thomas V. Jones, 39, was elected Northrop Corp. pres. May 19, succeeding the late Whitley C. Collins.

Henry J. Kaiser Sr. June 23 assumed the new position of founder-chairman of 4 Kaiser companies: Kaiser Steel, Willys Motors, Permanente Cement and Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp.

David Karr was elected Penn-Texas Corp. pres. May 5, succeeding Alfons Landa, who resigned & was elected executive committee chairman.

Rev. John A. Klekotka was elected Villanova U. pres. June 26, succeeding the Very Rev. James A. Donnellon.

Robert C. Lee was elected Moore-McCormack Lines chairman May 3, succeeding Emmet J. McCormack.

Mrs. Lucille Petry Leone, Asst. Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service, became National League for Nursing pres. May 15.

Frank L. Magee was named chief executive officer of Aluminum Co. of Amer. Apr. 20, succeeding I. W. Wilson, who remained as chairman.

Wallace A. Marsh was elected Permanente Cement Co. pres.-chief executive officer June 23.

John A. Mayer was appointed National Bank & Trust Co. pres. Feb. 10, succeeding Lawrence N. Murray, who retired but continued as a director.

Benjamin M. McKelway was reelected AP pres. Apr. 22. Mark F. Ethridge was named first vice pres.; Dolph Simons, 2d vice pres. Frank J. Starzel continued as general manager & chief executive.

Dr. Arthur L. Miller, a Denver pastor, was elected moderator of the 171st General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of the U.S.A. May 20, defeating Dr. Herman L. Turner & Dr. Henry S. Randolph.

Malcolm Muir, Newsweek, Inc. pres., was elected board chairman Feb. 11, succeeding the late Vincent Astor.

Walter F. Munford, 58, was elected U.S. Steel Corp. pres. May 6, succeeding Clifford F. Hood, retired.

Rev. Dr. Ramsey Pollard, 56, a Knoxville evangelist, succeeded the Rev. Dr. Roy O. McClain May 21 as Southern Baptist Convention president.

Edward T. Ragsdale, 61, retired Apr. 17 as GM's Buick division general manager. Edward D. Rollert was appointed his successor.

D. A. Rhoades was appointed Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. pres.-chief executive June 23.

H. I. Romnes, A. T. & T. vice pres., was elected Western Electric pres. Mar. 18, succeeding the late Arthur B. Goetz.

Dr. Edgar Finley Shanan Jr., 40, was elected Virginia U. pres. Feb. 28, succeeding retiring pres. Colgate W. Darden.

Lansing P. Shield, Grand Union Co. of E. Patterson, N.J. pres., was elected International Food Distributors Assn. pres. June 28, succeeding Wilhelm E. Zesiger.

Dr. George W. Shuster, 64, resigned as Hunter College pres. Feb. 17, effective Jan. 31, 1960, to write & to devote time to improving international cultural relations.

Harrison Tweed, 73, was elected Sarah Lawrence College pres. for an interim one-year term, succeeding Dr. Harold Taylor who planned to return to teaching.